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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/522,525	11/01/2005	David Dakin Iorwerth Wright	07588.0080	7399
22852 7590 02/20/2008 FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			EXAMINER	
			GEORGE, KONATA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASIMIVOTO	11, 10 20001 1113	,	1616	
		•	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
,			02/20/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/522,525	WRIGHT ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	KONATA M. GEORGE	1616			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Down of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period to Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNI 36(a). In no event, however, may a will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON cause the application to become Al	CATION. reply be timely filed ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	ocember 2007				
· ·	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 December 2007</u> . This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.				
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D). 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
 4) Claim(s) 1,4,5,8,9,12-16,18-29,31,63-66,69-71,73-76 and 78-82 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1,4,5,8,9,12-14,18-20,24-28,31,64-66,69-71,73,74,76,78,79 and 82 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 15,16,21-23,29,75,80 and 81 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 January 2005 is/are Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	e: a)⊠ accepted or b)☐ of drawing(s) be held in abeya tion is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	, Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application 			

Art Unit: 1616

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12-16, 18-29, 31, 63-66, 69-71, 73-76 and 78-82 are pending in this application.

Action Summary

The objection of claims 28 and 71 are hereby withdrawn in view of applicants' amendment to the claims.

The provisional rejection of claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12-14 and 18-20 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 6-17 of copending application 10/522,527 is being maintained for the reasons stated in the office action dated July 5, 2007.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to

Art Unit: 1616

be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12-14 and 18-20 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 6-17 of copending application No. 10/522,527. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both copending applications are directed to a foam comprising a liquid phase containing at least one sclerosing agent and a gas phase comprising at least one physiologically acceptable gas. The difference between the two is the instant invention contains a viscosity-enhancing agent. The addition of a viscosity enhancing would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a means to formulate the foam in a consistency that would achieve the claimed density and half-life of the foam.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant request that the examiner holds this rejection is abeyance until it is the remaining rejection. The examiner will grant this request.

The provisional rejection of claims 1, 8, 18-20 and 24-27 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over

Art Unit: 1616

claims 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 21 of copending application 10/890,267 is being maintained for the reasons stated in the office action dated July 5, 2007.

Claims 1, 8, 18-20 and 24-27 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 21 of copending application No. 10/890,267. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both copending applications are directed to a foam comprising a liquid phase containing at least one sclerosing agent and a gas phase comprising at least one physiologically acceptable gas. The difference between the two is the instant invention contains a viscosity-enhancing agent. The addition of a viscosity enhancing would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a means to formulate the foam in a consistency that would achieve the claimed density and half-life of the foam.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant request that the examiner holds this rejection is abeyance until it is the remaining rejection. The examiner will grant this request.

The provisional rejection of claims 1, 8, 9, 18-20, 26-28 and 31 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being

Art Unit: 1616

unpatentable over claims 1, 7-18, 33 and 35-40 of copending application 11/128,265 is being maintained for the reasons stated in the office action dated July 5, 2007.

Claims 1, 8, 9, 18-20, 26-28 and 31 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 7-18, 33 and 35-40 of copending application No. 11/128,265. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both copending applications are directed to a foam comprising a liquid phase containing at least one sclerosing agent and a gas phase comprising at least one physiologically acceptable gas. The difference between the two is the instant invention contains a viscosity-enhancing agent. The addition of a viscosity enhancing would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a means to formulate the foam in a consistency that would achieve the claimed density and half-life of the foam.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant request that the examiner holds this rejection is abeyance until it is the remaining rejection. The examiner will grant this request.

Art Unit: 1616

The provisional rejection of claims 64-66, 69-71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79 and 82 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 68, 69, 71, 74-76, 80-82, 87, 88, 91-94, 96, 97, 100-102 and 107 of copending application 11/171,293 is being maintained for the reasons stated in the office action dated July 5, 2007.

Claims 64-66, 69-71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79 and 82 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 68, 69, 71, 72, 74-76, 80-82, 87, 88, 91-94, 96, 97, 100-102 and 107 of copending application No. 11/171,293. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both copending applications are directed to a method of producing a foam comprising passing a mixture of at least one sclerosing agent and at least one physiologically acceptable gas through a passage. The difference between the two is the cross-sectional dimensions of the passages as claimed in the instant invention. The determination of the cross-sectional dimensions would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a means to formulate the foam in a consistency that would achieve the desired results of the clamed foam.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant request that the examiner holds this rejection is abeyance until it is the remaining rejection. The examiner will grant this request.

The provisional rejection of claim 64 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending application 11/225,860 is being maintained for the reasons stated in the office action dated July 5, 2007.

Claim 64 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending application No.

• 11/225,860. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both copending applications are directed to a method of producing a foam comprising passing a mixture of at least one sclerosing agent and at least one physiologically acceptable gas through a passage having a cross-sectional dimension of from 0.1 to 30 microns, a density of between 0.07 g/mL to 0.19 g/mL and a half-life of at least 2 minutes. The difference between the copending applications is the ranges of the cross-sectional passages, density and half-life. In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Art Unit: 1616

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant request that the examiner holds this rejection is abeyance until it is the remaining rejection. The examiner will grant this request.

The rejection of claims 64-66, 69, 70, 78, 79, 81 and 82 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 6, 7, 18 and 19 of U.S. Patent No. 6,572,873 is hereby withdrawn in view of applicant amendment to the claims.

The rejection of claims 64-66, 69, 70, 78, 79 and 82 on the grounds of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 of U.S. Patent No. 7,025,290 is hereby withdrawn in view of applicant amendment to the claims.

The rejection of claims 1, 13, 15, 18, 19, 26 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cabrera Garrido et al. is hereby withdrawn in view of applicants' arguments.

Art Unit: 1616

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 16, 21-23, 75 and 80 remain objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims as stated in the office action dated July 5, 2007. Claims 15, 29 and 81 are also objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not teach, suggest or disclose the gas phases consisting essentially of CO₂ and O₂, the single injection concentration or the foam structure characteristics as described in claim 81.

Conclusion

Claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12-14, 18-20, 24-28, 31, 64-66, 69-71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79 and 82 are rejected.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

Art Unit: 1616

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Telephone Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Konata M. George, whose telephone number is 571-272-0613. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:00AM to 6:30PM Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann R. Richter, can be reached at 571-272-0646. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

Art Unit: 1616

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have question on access to the Private Pair system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Konata M. George Patent Examiner Art Unit 1616

Johann R. Richter

Supervisory Patent Examiner

Art Unit 1616